

WOMAN HAS BROKER HELD, SEEKS \$10,000

Miss Harrison Accuses J. W. Dorn of Retaining Her Securities.

3 STOCK DEALERS FAIL

Kory & Co. Man Put Under \$7,500 Bail on Larceny Charge.

CLARKSON AIMS TO PAY

Two Firms Go Into Bankruptcy Voluntarily, Creditors Suing Third.

Joseph W. Dorn, a member of the brokerage of J. E. Dorn & Co., of 2 Rector street, was arrested at the office yesterday on the complaint of Miss Emily G. Harrison of East Orange, N. J., who has started suit in the Supreme Court alleging that securities worth \$10,000 were obtained from her by fraud and that Dorn disposed of them without her knowledge. Dorn was taken to Ludlow street jail, but after an hour he put up \$5,000 cash bail and was released.

Three more brokerage failures were reported in the day. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court against Charles H. Clarkson & Co., 66 Broadway, by three creditors. The liabilities of the firm were estimated at \$145,000, and the assets at \$70,000.

Voluntary petitions were filed by Maxwell, Hill & Reyher, 67 Wall street, and J. P. Gilligan & Co., 42 Broadway, who asked to be declared bankrupt.

Julius Mendelsohn, 400 Riverside Drive, formerly connected with Kory & Co., brokers, 42 Broadway, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging grand larceny and was held in \$7,500 bail. The indictments against Mendelsohn and the firm allege customers' funds were diverted to uses other than those for which they were provided. Mendelsohn furnished bail.

Left Stock as Collateral.

In her suit against Dorn and his firm Miss Harrison alleged that between last June and December she left with the firm stocks and bonds worth \$10,000, which were to be used as collateral in obtaining an allotment of stock for her in return for 825 profit sharing certificates in the Mid-Continent Producing and Refining Corporation of Cleveland. She bought the certificates originally through Dorn's firm, she declared, and was to receive back stock of a par value of \$50 a share, which she was assured, could be sold overnight for \$75. Her complaint stated that she did not receive the stock and on asking Dorn for her collateral was informed that he had forwarded it to Cleveland. She obtained an order for his arrest after demanding her collateral several times and not getting it.

Clarkson & Co., which was added to the long list of involuntary bankruptcies, is composed of Charles H. Clarkson and Vernon B. Ingram. The petitioning creditors and their claims are: Joseph Greenfield, trading as the Semi-nole Printing Company, \$750; J. Bernard Brown, \$325; and Eugene Auer, \$121. Judge John C. Knox appointed A. Bruce Blaski receiver, with a bond of \$20,000. Saul S. Myers, 60 Wall street, is attorney for the petitioners.

The petition alleged that within the last four months and before the firm made payments to certain creditors with intent to prefer their claims. Twelve such creditors are named.

Says Clarkson Will Pay.

Leo Bondy, 27 Cedar street, attorney for Clarkson & Co., said his client was a corporation with a capitalization of \$100,000 until taken over by the present partnership. Mr. Ingram was only a "nominal" partner, he said.

Mr. Bondy issued a statement that Mr. Clarkson hoped to pay his creditors in full. The firm was forced to sell its assets by a "run" which made it impossible to realize on quick assets, he stated. In addition to the original \$100,000 capital Mr. Clarkson had sunk \$20,000 more in the business, said Mr. Bondy.

Maxwell, Hill & Reyher gave their liabilities as \$10,521 and their assets as \$1,400. Most of the indebtedness is to customers, of whom one is Lillian Russell, 19 Monroe street, New Brighton, S. L. The members are Joseph P. Maxwell, Charles R. Hill and Fred A. Reyher.

RUSSIAN SOVIET TRADES MOST WITH GERMANY

Spends \$50,000,000 There and \$48,000,000 in Sweden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, March 7.

Whatever division of Russian foreign trade is made by the international conference after the Geneva conference, Germany and Sweden thus far have landed the lion's share. Railway purchases made by Russia in these countries, up to January 1, valued all told more than \$100,000,000. Prof. George Lomonosoff, the technical superintendent of Russian railways, in an analysis of the business done, not including America, shows the orders placed by England, Austria, Denmark and Czechoslovakia. In round numbers, these orders amounted only to \$5,700,000, while Germany got \$50,000,000 and Sweden \$48,000,000. On January 1 forty-seven German locomotives had been delivered in Russia, 100 more had been accepted for delivery and a single order of 700 is to be delivered by June 1. Locomotive orders have brought \$38,000,000 into Germany and other items as follows: Tank cars, \$2,500,000; rails, \$3,700,000; supplies, \$4,500,000.

Virtually all the Swedish business was limited to an order for 1,000 locomotives, of which only fifteen have been delivered.

'Herald' Series Indorsed by Seymour L. Cromwell

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD—It is my personal conviction that the most effective remedy for the stock swindling evil is through publicity and popular education. I have therefore read with great satisfaction the series of illuminating articles THE HERALD has contributed to the campaign of exposures which has been waged in the press.

"SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL,"
"President N. Y. Stock Exchange,"
March 7, 1922.

MILLER APPROVES VETERANS' RELIEF

Favors Immediate Assistance of Disabled Men Under \$1,000,000 Measure.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 7.

Gov. Miller gave his full approval to-day to the Brundage bill which carries an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to be allotted immediately to disabled veterans of the war who are not receiving adequate assistance from the Federal Government. With this indorsement passage of the measure is practically assured.

The number of soldiers who will benefit is estimated all the way from 1,000 to 6,000. The Governor said he was informed there were not more than 1,000 such emergency cases in this State, but others declared the number exceeded 5,000. At the Governor's suggestion the amount of the appropriation was cut from \$5,000,000 to \$1,000,000, which Mr. Miller said he believed was all that was needed.

It is with the understanding that this relief is to be granted that the former service men have given up hope of getting their bonus bills through the Legislature. The half dozen measures which have been shunted around the Capitol all winter are expected to go into the waste basket.

"Everybody agrees that the disabled soldier should have care," the Governor said. "The only question that has been my mind was whether there was any money in the Federal Treasury to pay the claims of the disabled which would justify the State in extending temporary relief, which is what this Brundage measure really does."

"Col. Forbes, head of the Veterans Bureau, assures me that the cases are being disposed of rapidly. The policy of the Federal Government is certainly very liberal in the treatment of cases where allowances are made. Nobody can complain of that. But it is a work which should be duplicated. The State should not undertake to do what the Federal Government is doing."

"I am told by members of the legion and by people engaged in the work who have undertaken to assist the boys in the presentation of their claims and in giving temporary help that there are cases where relief is due that they are unable to care for. How many there are in that class I do not know, but I am in favor of caring for them. The bill was not introduced at my request. It was introduced by the legion men. The money will come from the money in the treasury."

Single men who are out of work and whose disability is due directly to war injuries are to receive \$30 a month and married men \$45. If they are getting help from the Federal Government in small sums that these two figures the State will make up the difference. There will be a deputy in each Assembly district to whom will be presented the claim of the soldier, with a certificate from the legion commander of the district and a physician. As fast as passed upon by the deputy, the claims will go to a commission, whose members are the Controller, Attorney-General and Adjutant-General.

STATE BONUS DEMAND DECLARED NOT DROPPED

Chairman of Legion Legislative Committee So Announces.

ALBANY, March 7.—The State department of the American Legion has not dropped, nor will it drop, its demand for the State bonus. This was announced to-night by Samuel E. Aronowitz of Albany, chairman of the legislative committee of the legion in this State. The Brundage bill was characterized by Mr. Aronowitz as a "make-shift relief measure."

"The State legislative committee at all of its meetings has insisted on the payment of a State bonus, and that payment should be made this year, and accordingly, has opposed the proposition of amending the Constitution to allow the payment to be made by the issuance of the bonds," said Mr. Aronowitz.

"We indorsed the bill introduced by Assemblyman Brundage early in the session calling for the payment of a bonus this year, and we are still in favor of the main points in his original bill. We do not accept this makeshift relief measure as a substitute for the bonus. We believe the State should appropriate a sum to make this bonus available this year and we have not retracted in our position regarding it."

ACCEPTANCE FRAUD ALLEGED AT TRIAL

The first prosecution for an illegal trade acceptance was begun yesterday when Harry Rubin, dress and suit manufacturer of 125 West Twenty-sixth street, was placed on trial before Justice Washington in the Supreme Court charged with grand larceny in the first degree.

Rubin is alleged to have discounted on September 4, 1919, with the New Netherlands Bank, 41 West Thirty-fourth street, two trade acceptances, totaling \$5,107.05, which did not represent any actual business transaction. The complaint instituted yesterday maintains that Rubin falsely represented that he had sold goods valued at slightly more than \$5,000 to Herman V. Schwartz, skirt maker, of 127 West Twenty-sixth street.

A few days after Rubin had discounted the trade acceptances, which were signed by Schwartz, he withdrew the money from the bank and soon after went into bankruptcy. Schwartz was indicted with Rubin on December 5 of last year on the same charge. He obtained a severance for separate trial.

Ferdinand Pecora, Assistant District Attorney, prosecuting in his preliminary to the jury contended that the trade acceptances taken by Rubin were fraudulent in that they did not represent an obligation on Schwartz in favor of Rubin. He pointed out that there was no evidence that there had been any transfer of merchandise between the two men.

Mr. Pecora said he had received letters from various individuals and organizations, including the Federal Reserve Board, the National Credit Men's Association, the National Bankers' Association and others, expressing interest in the result of the trial. Such practices, he said, are a constantly growing evil and several similar cases are about to enter the courts.

The trial was adjourned until to-day.

HYLAN EXPRESSES OPINION ON BONUS

Mayor Attacks International Bankers for Holding Up Adjustment.

GOVERNMENT THEIR TOOL

He Would Make Allies Pay Debts So U. S. Could Reward Soldiers.

In response to a request from THE NEW YORK HERALD Mayor Hylan has issued the following statement of his position in regard to a soldier bonus:

"If our national Government would take immediate steps to collect the more than \$10,000,000,000 in principal and interest loaned by the United States to some twenty European nations there would be less of a pay-off as to the manner in which to raise the money for the soldier bonus."

"We are practically loaning our foreign debtors about a million dollars a day because of our Government's apparent indifference to the collection of these debts. And this very sum would meet the soldier bonus during the first year."

"Our European debtors and their American agents in financial circles are politely telling us to chalk their debts on the ice. The payment of the four and quarter billions owed to us by Great Britain occasions that empire no concern, for she straightaway proceeds to pay a bonus to her own soldiers with the money of America, while the soldiers of America beseech for their own honest reward."

Says Government Is Tool.

"The responsibility for any neglect of our soldiers during the three and a half years since the armistice rests with the Federal Government for permitting itself to be made the tool of the private international banking interests."

"The outbreak of the European war has about \$300,000,000 invested in foreign securities, principally British. The collapse of the British Empire would have ruined the impoverishment of the House of Morgan. These investments as well as other foreign investments of the international bankers needed the protection of the United States Government. These bankers say to it that they will protect them and always showed up as each new 'failure' occurred. He was eliminated only after he became aware that he had been identified as a blackhand."

"It has been pointed out that J. P. Morgan & Co. are taking the lead among the international bankers to have payments on the war loans owed to us by European governments neither deferred nor canceled. The private bankers feel that the surest way to get back the huge sums which they loaned to Europe, besides receiving enormous bonuses for loans, is to postpone or cancel the payments of the foreign debts due to the United States Government."

What Could Have Been Done.

"In other words, the payment of the billions rightfully belonging to the people of the United States, and which would go a long way toward reducing taxation, settling the wheels of industry humming and giving to the soldiers the just demands, is to be deferred or canceled in order that the international bankers may be assured of the payment of the loans that they have made."

"The United States has the length and breadth of the land but will not find a single one of these bankers who were among the shrieking swivel chair pariahs, struggling about on crutches with empty sleeves pinned to their breasts."

"Why didn't Messrs. Hughes, Root, Lodge and Underwood, representing the big business of the country, tell the visiting European potentates at the peace parley that the ten billions which they owe us were very much needed and that we were a first interest alone would materially reduce our taxation at home? Why didn't these worthy gentlemen at Washington picture to the foreign representatives the possibility of what might have become of their nations if some two million Americans hadn't jumped into the breach and rescued their tottering standards?"

"They could have pointed out that America would like to see the peoples of all countries as free, as happy, as prosperous and secure as our own beloved motherland, but under no conditions should we be expected to play the good Samaritan to the Old World if it means sending us over the hill to the poor house."

"New Form of Taxation."

"Instead of collecting the money due us, our Government at Washington conceives a new form of taxation as a very fine thing that the people of the United States are groaning heavily under grievous tax burdens. Without calling into question the wisdom of the particular form of the tax now proposed, it is none the less time to quit making the general public an all around easy mark."

"Increased taxation will not decrease the cost of living to the ordinary citizen. It will not enhance individual or governmental prosperity. It will furnish no stimulus to business which is now in a state of depression. If we are going to rive additional balls and chains upon the limbs of individual or national progress, there will be little hope of ever getting on our solid ground."

"Maybe the European nations do need the money they owe us. So do we. And what is more, it is our money. Let us have it all there. Why not? With it we can wipe out the stain which rests upon the Government of the United States as long as a single soldier is in want of food. Let us fail to discharge this obligation, we stand before the world a wretched and a sacred debt."

JERSEY RIPPER BILL NOT TO DELAY TUNNEL

New York Commission Denies Having Played Politics.

The possibility of delay in beginning the construction of the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River because of the passage by the New Jersey Assembly of the "ripper" bill ousting the present Democratic members of the New Jersey Commission, was scouted by members of the New York Commission in session yesterday at the Hall of Records.

The bill, which authorizes the commission to acquire what real estate is necessary for the tunnel approach in Jersey City had been introduced at Trenton and expressed the belief that the formal award of the contract for the subaqueous work would be made next week to Booth & Pinn, Inc. Their bid of \$10,330,000 is the lowest received.

The passage of the \$5,500,000 appropriation for the commission by the Albany Legislature, it was pointed out, would provide ample funds for the coming year.

Charges of politics in the New York Commission are refuted by the statement that although it is made up of four Republicans and two Democrats, it had elected Gen. George R. Dyer, chairman, and Morris F. Frolsch as secretary, both being Democrats.

STRANGE TRAILS LEFT BY MERCHANT CROOKS ESCAPING WITH GOODS

Wife's Fondness for Cats Only Clew to One Swindler Who Carried Loot in Trunks Which Had Pet Names—Priest as Creditor Long Was Spy for Bankruptcy Ring.

The New York Herald herewith presents the third article in its series on commercial frauds. Other articles have shown some of the methods used in fleecing the public and mercantile houses and manufacturers. This article will show the relentlessness with which these defrauders are being pursued and difficulties frequently encountered in bringing them to justice.

Perhaps there is no better way of showing the well thought out design—the "intent" which frauds insist on having proved—of individuals and combinations of crooks to prey on honest and legitimate business than by reciting the histories of some of the actual cases which have been run down.

The instances are taken from the experience of the investigation and prosecution department of the National Association of Credit Men. Some of the cases of fraud prosecuted by that agency have required the undivided attention of investigators for months before the fugitive defrauders could even be located. Not infrequently threats of violence and strange adventures have been the lot of the investigator.

There was, for instance, the case of the Sicilian gang, whose fraudulent grocery failures about a year or so ago blazed a trail across the country. They were finally caught despite the threats of Blackhanders and numerous other gestures of violence to frighten the investigators.

Crooks Hard to Find.

This gang's activities came under investigation after four failures in Newark. The investigators were quite confident that the goods had been sequestered before the failures, and finally were able to locate some of them in a barn near Trenton. The strange part of the case at that juncture was that always when the investigators were about to catch up with the crooks they in some way seemed to get wind of what was up.

Finally it was noticed that prominent among the creditors every time a Sicilian grocery store failed was a Sicilian garbed as a priest. This "priest" set up louder lamentation than any of the creditors and inquired diligently among the other creditors about the matter, and always showed up as each new "failure" occurred. He was eliminated only after he became aware that he had been identified as a blackhand.

Meantime the trail had led to Providence, from which place other property had been shipped to Trenton by the Sicilians, and the leader of the gang was located. All that was needed was the technicality of absolute identification before the roundup.

A Sicilian whom the investigators believed they could trust was taken from Providence to Philadelphia without telling him where he was to go from there. The next day he was taken by automobile to Trenton, where the investigators swooped down when the house where the gang was known to be the house was found empty and the birds had flown. The only thing that told the story of the reason for their flight was a torn envelope bearing the business address of the Providence Sicilian who had been so "helpful" to the investigators.

That series of frauds spread to the South and to Chicago, and it was only through the technicality of absolute identification before the roundup. The gang was finally rounded up and fifteen indictments resulted.

Flashy Cowboy Elusive.

Then there was the case of the strange trio in Texas—a hotel man, a lawyer and a flashy cowboy—who lived in the general mercantile business and wound up in fraudulent bankruptcy. Two were nabbed, but the sporty cowpuncher got away.

Months of work failed to reveal any clue to his whereabouts until it was learned that a former affinity of his was living in San Antonio. Thither went the investigator and cultivated the acquaintance of a man who knew another girl who was a friend of the cowboy's affinity. This long distance contact being intended to avoid flushing the game.

At the proper moment it was imparted to the girl friend of the affinity that a man was looking for the cowboy to give him a lot of money left by a rich rancher who recently had died. The reaction was correctly anticipated all along the line until it got to the cowboy. The affinity's friend hastened with the news, confidentially, that there was a lot of money waiting for the cowpuncher. The affinity secretly transmitted that information. But the wary cowpuncher was "wise."

His next step was not to go to San Antonio, but he went to Norfolk instead, from where he sent back a picture of himself in a suit and a letter, which he was expected to forward to the cowboy. The affinity's friend served to divert the trail to weeks of searching through naval posts and war vessels for a man who had never been a sailor in his life.

Through another affinity, however, the man finally was captured in Denver, and at the trial he told the investigator that he donned overalls and posed as a laborer to elude him, and actually saw his pursuer walk past him in the street once when he was working on the construction of a building in Little Rock.

Chicago Brokers Fail.

Chicago, March 7.—William W. Whitlock was appointed receiver for Krebel & Co., investment bankers, by Federal Judge Carpenter to-day. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy had been filed against the firm earlier in the day. The assets were listed as \$4,000,000 and liabilities as \$5,000,000. The firm has three branches here.

Oppenheim Sits on Bench.

S. Phillips Oppenheim, novelist, spent some time yesterday on the bench beside Judge Talley in General Sessions as a spectator at the trial of Arthur G. Green, 31, negro dockhand, accused of killing John J. Rego at pier 35, Hudson River, on May 17 last year. Green was acquitted.

Typewriter Gives Cues.

So frequently have peculiarities of typewriters been the means of tracing down bankruptcy swindlers as they vanished from one town to set up "business" in another that some swindlers on a large scale have been known to resort to the trick of changing typewriters and stenographers every few weeks to escape detection.

Detection is accomplished in such cases usually by some letter being slightly out of alignment in the correspondence of a number of concerns which have got into trouble in different places at different times, thus leading finally to linking all of them to either world or another world who used the same typewriter in his several fraudulent schemes.

One or two crooks have been caught through their correspondence even when their typewriters failed to develop any discrepancy. One man, and Morris F. Frolsch as secretary, both being Democrats.

HOLMES DEMANDS CLEANSING OF STAGE

Pastor Warns Managers Censorship Will Be Forced by Indecency in Plays.

CALLS 9 OUT OF 39 UNFIT

Remedy Is Desperate, but Can Be Averted Only by Ousting Filth.

The danger of the establishment of a theater censorship, because of the present run of indecent plays, which tends to bar many of the very finest of artistic creations, was pointed out last night by the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

Dr. Holmes says, as a "passionate lover" of the theater, that he is opposed to a censorship, but that its imposition will be inevitable unless public opinion asserts its disgust at the filth of many stages. Beside the attitude of the theatergoing public he points out two other remedies—a code of honor among honorable managers that would prevent the production of indecent plays and similar action by organizations of actors and actresses.

"How long do the people of New York propose to stand for the present indecent situation in our theaters?" said Dr. Holmes in a statement to the public. "Have we actually become so demoralized in thought and sentiment that we are going to permit a continuance of conditions which are intolerable to every decent man and woman?"

"We have got to come to the desperate remedy of a censorship in order to rid the city of the filth which now endangers and pollutes its life."

"To-day the theater, along with the opera house and the symphony hall, is my chief source of recreation and inspiration. It is just because I love the theater so much that I am compelled to declare my conviction that the theatrical situation in New York to-day is an unmitigated scandal, a stench in the nostrils of every decent citizen."

Dr. Holmes said that he had counted nine plays out of thirty-nine advertised in the daily newspapers that he considered indecent and inappropriate on any stage that makes a claim to being civilized. Such plays, he said, were no more entitled to display on the public stage than garbage or sewage in a public street.

Sounding a warning that a censorship is bound to follow such license, he said the "Blue Stockings" and "Puritan fanatics" should not be blamed but the theatrical managers who are responsible for the appearance of such plays.

"A censorship has no place in a democracy," he continued, "because it involves the substitution of a government of persons for a government of law, an opinion for a principle in social order. A censorship, however well administered, is an intolerable interference with the free activity of the creative spirit. If genius is to express itself and art to flourish they must not be bound down under a censorship."

"As a practical matter of fact a censorship simply does not work. It is the filthy stuff, somehow or other, which gets through the sieve, while great artistic works are suppressed. Censorship in England has not cleaned the London stage, but it has kept from the boards such plays as Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' Maeterlinck's 'Mona Vanna' and Shaw's 'The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet.' If we had a censorship of plays in New York to-day I should not be surprised to see the 'Bent Virgin' licensed and 'Back to Methuselah' banished."

Both the crook and his wife were wide wanderers, and telegrams which went from husband to wife—such as "Where is Mabel?" "Come and bring Amy!" "Tell Leo to visit us!"—later proved most interesting. It developed that the fraudulently obtained goods were stored in various cities about the country in large trunks, and that each of these trunks bore a name similar to those used in the telegrams. One trunk would contain furs, another shoes, another ladies' coats, etc. When ever the crook found a place where he could get rid of some of the loot he identified what he desired to have sent to the city, and the name of the trunk used in the telegram.

At length a man believed to be the right one was located and was followed from his place of business to his home, which was in an apartment house. Inquiry of the milkman, elevator operator and others revealed that one of the tenants of the house was "awfully fond of cats . . . had dozen of 'em."

That, of course, was the beginning of the end of the story. The relentless pursuit of crooks indicated in these illustrations and the educational work done among customers of wholesalers and manufacturers, however, is having its results. Crooks perhaps are not greatly fewer, but the small dealer who otherwise might slip, by negligence or even by temptation to do wrong, is learning that honesty is the best policy after all. This is shown graphically in the decreasing number of attempts to prefer creditors in legitimate bankruptcies.

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CITY MUST PAY SALARIES.

Order Issued to Craig in Favor of Queens County Court.

Justices John MacCrata of the Supreme Court in Queens signed an order yesterday directing Comptroller Craig and the Board of Estimate to provide payment of \$2,468 to the court attendants of the Queens County Court, that amount representing the difference between the salaries received by the attendants last year and the amount requested by County Judge Burt Humphries in his budget for 1921.

Mr. Craig and the board also were directed to provide \$25,700 for the same purpose for this year. The order affects a special clerk, three deputy chief clerks and a court crier.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

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BOWS, large and small, of exasperating smartness convince a hat that it is Spring.

Cire ribbon winds itself into rosettes on tricornes of straw, or shining satin for the trim tailleur—\$25

On turbans of faille, large and lacy braids or wide brimmed timbostraws, gay colored ribbons droop alluringly from the brim—or stand erect in butterfly attitudes. \$35.

In this season of ribbon, one's wardrobe should hold at least one hat that boasts a jaunty bow.



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